



Our Club Rates are: \$1.90 for two copies (to the same or different post-offices); and for THREE or more copies, 90 cents each.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

Vol. XXVIII. Sept. 24, 1891. No. 13.

## Editorial Buzzings.

All Golden in the autumn sun,  
The waving corn-fields shine;  
Purple and full of ruddy juice  
The grapes hang on the vine.

A blessing hovers in the air.  
As Earth, from toil released,  
Holds, with a hush upon her face,  
Her sweet Communion feast.

—LIPPINCOTT'S.

**George E. Hilton**, of Fremont, Mich., is down again with *la grippe*. His wife writes us that "for the past week he has had the most severe attack of *la grippe* he has yet experienced." His many friends will be sorry to hear of this. We offer our sympathy, and hope for a full and speedy recovery.

**Turkey** was the first foreign nation to hoist a flag over the grounds of the World's Columbian Exhibition, in this city. The ceremonies were conducted on Saturday last, in the Turkish language, and according to the peculiar rites of the Mohammedan religion.

**Mr. R. F. Holtermann** was to attend the Canadian exhibitions at Toronto, Ottawa and London, and would have reported them for the BEE JOURNAL. After sending us a report of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition (which will appear in our next issue), he was called from that place by telegraph to the bedside of his father, in Montreal, whose right side had been paralyzed, and who will in all probability be permanently crippled. Our sympathy is extended to brother Holtermann in his trouble.

**The Northwestern Convention** will be held in Chicago on Nov. 19. Let every bee-keeper in the Northwest make arrangements to visit the metropolis on that date, and attend the bee-keepers' love-feast. It will be held at the Commercial Hotel. See official notice on page 408.

**The Canton** bee-lawsuit is one of the things of the past. The Union is triumphant, and brother Cole's bees are free to visit the flowers and gather the honey in and around Canton, Ills. We had hoped to have the opportunity to carry this case to the Supreme Court, but was not allowed to do so. It was clean-cut maliciousness, and would have been a grand chance to have the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the simple question, "Is bee-keeping a nuisance?" Mr. Cole writes as follows to the Manager of the Union, about the settlement of the case:

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, your favor with check for \$30, to pay one-half of the attorney's fees for defending me in the several suits against me for keeping bees.

The assistance and backing of the Union has saved me the humiliation of paying the fine and cost of first suit, and moving my bees at a time when it was very difficult to move them; for I would not have had the courage to have attempted to carry the case to a higher court alone. Thanking you and my fellow members of the Union for the assistance I have received.

I remain yours truly,

G. W. COLE.

**Meanness.**—The editor of the *News* of Miami, Mo., is trying to incite a crusade against the bees in that town. As stated on page 563 of the BEE JOURNAL for last year, one of our bee-keeping ladies has an apiary in that city, and the Mayor, who also edits a small local paper there, is endeavoring to array the neighbors of Mrs. J. M. Null against her bees. As a sample of his meanness, here is an item from his paper of last week:

The little busy bees are mighty busy making honey these days, and the way they destroy grapes is shameful. For our part we vote them an infernal nuisance, that ought to be abated.

No gentleman would have penned such an item. No one having ordinary intelligence, such as an editor should possess, would have charged the bees with destroying the grapes. They do no such thing. Bees do not puncture the skin of a grape, and only take the oozing juice when it is going to waste, and that to their own detriment!

The only "shameful" thing about it, is the false charges of that editor! If he, as Mayor, wants to "abate" any "nuisances," he should pounce upon that dirty sheet, the *News*, and abate it!

Just think of the want of gallantry in a man armed with the powers of a Mayor, and possessing the lever of a printing press, going around among neighbors, and endeavoring by false charges and untruthful assertions, to array them against an inoffensive lady, who happened to keep a few bees for the love of the pursuit, and the production of a few pounds of honey! It is surprising that such a case could be found in this enlightened age, and in the country noted, the world over, for its gallantry and consideration for the ladies, and for maintaining their rights and privileges.

Mrs. Null has been a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Union for years, and her rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States will be asserted and defended.

The injury charged to the bees is the result of over-ripeness or decay. Birds and wasps also are pilferers, but bees never puncture the sound skin of grapes.

**A Correspondent** sends us the following item, clipped from the *Kenton*, (O.) *Herald*, and asks: "Who is Sir John Lubbock?"

Sir John Lubbock kept a queen-bee for 15 years, a test proving her eggs to be just as fertile at that age as they were 12 years before.

Sir John Lubbock is a prominent English scientist, and any opinion he may express is worthy of consideration. The foregoing item may not express his views. There may be a typographical error in the number of years, or the framing of the item by some reporter may have been unfortunate. Some years ago Sir John Lubbock stated that queen *ants*, in his nests, had been vigorous layers for 13 years. Perhaps the reporter got this statement mixed with queen bees. Usually, queen bees, after 3 or 4 years, either cease to lay, or lay only drone eggs.

**Water Swallows** are now recorded as bee-enemies. Mrs. L. Harrison gives this incident in last week's *Prairie Farmer*:

An amateur bee-keeper who is fond of fishing, called the other day and said while crossing the Illinois river in a skiff, he saw many dead bees floating on the water, and that he lifted out a live one on his paddle; and he thought that the water swallows, which are very numerous, caught the bees and also knocked them into the water in their rapid flight.

**A Warm Wave** traveled across the continent last week. The temperature ranged around the nineties, and was very oppressive. The temperature in the States of Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Northern Illinois and Northwestern Iowa, was the highest for this season of the year, that the weather bureau has any record of.

**The Detroit Exposition** contained as usual a nice exhibit of bees and honey. With such excellent exhibitors as friends Hunt, Hutchinson and Van Deusen, and the young ladies, Anna Cutting and May Hutchinson, the display must be first-class. The following from the *Michigan Farmer*, will give an idea of the excellence of the exhibit:

Although Mr. H. D. Cutting, superintendent of the apiarian exhibit at the Exposition, was not present, the bee men and women of the State arranged a display which did credit to themselves and their industry. There were five exhibitors, but they had everything connected with the business right handy, and arranged in good taste.

The exhibitors were M. H. Hunt, of Bell Branch; W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, the popular editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*; J. Van Deusen & Son, of Sprout Brook, N. Y.; Miss Anna Cutting, of Clinton, and Miss May Hutchinson, of Flint.

Mr. Hunt's exhibit was by far the largest and most comprehensive, and was beautifully arranged, being set off by a moulding of wax which made a frame work for the piles of honey in sections, and the jars filled with luscious extracted sweetness.

An interesting study was afforded by the single comb nuclei in cases, including samples of Italian, Cyprian, Carniolan, Syrian, black and Albino bees, also the new Punic, and the real old-fashioned, unaristocratic but independent bumble-bee. Mr. Hunt claims the only Punic bees in this State, and the queen bee cost him the tidy little sum of \$80.

All manner of implements for use in the apiary were shown; but their use was a mystery to the uninitiated.

The honey was most attractively put up for convenience of possible customers, and those who failed to supply themselves with the most delicious sweet in the world, missed a grand opportunity for feasting upon genuine nectar.

The other displays were excellent, if not as large as Mr. Hunt's; the Van Deusens confining themselves to comb-honey.

Misses Cutting and Hutchinson have demonstrated that women can become successful bee-keepers. Miss Cutting can maintain her usual calm serenity of eye and mien with a million bees buzzing about her, in spite of the well-known disposition to resent a momentary

annoyance by the thrust of a poisoned dagger, and to present the argument later.

### **Bee Items from Colorado.**

The following are interesting items from *Field and Farm*, published at Denver:

W. A. Dakan has made a success in bee-culture in Bergen Park, El Paso County, Colo., high up in the great mountains. He has over 30 colonies, which have done well. The honey is of unusually fine flavor, the bees pasturing entirely on the wild flora of the mountains.

The brood-combs in reserve that have the most pollen in them, should be the ones first given to the colonies in the Spring. These are the ones among which the moths work first, and make the most havoc, and the pollen they contain is just what the bees need when new pollen is not plenty, or they are prevented from collecting it by long continued storms.

To extract wax from old combs, make a sack of cheese cloth, fill it with the wax, and set the lower end in boiling water. As fast as the combs melt down, put in more until the boiler will hold no more; then tie up and place a weight on it, to sink it. The wax will rise to the top. Have a tub of cold water handy, and skim the wax off the water, and pour it in the tub. It will be perfectly pure and clean, and can be molded immediately.

A writer at La Plata, New Mexico, says that the fire-weed in that vicinity is ahead of alfalfa as a honey yielder. The specimen he sends, however, is not the regular fire-weed—*Epilobium angustifolium*—although it is related to that variety of honey-plant. It is known in science as the *Gourea coccinea*, and belongs to the evening primrose family. It yields nectar generously.

**Rome**, the Eternal City, which, in these progressive times, is rapidly outgrowing the picturesqueness that formerly endeared it to travelers, is sympathetically described and admirably illustrated, in its modern aspects, in an article entitled, "Roma—Amor," by Henry Tyrrell, opening the October number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

**The Illinois** State Bee-Keepers' Association held sessions, as previously announced, on the grounds at the Fair, at Springfield. On account of a previous engagement, we were more than a thousand miles away, and had to deny ourself the pleasure of meeting our friends, and taking part in the deliberations. It is a matter for congratulation that the association is in the hands of efficient officers who attend to the necessary business promptly, and look after the interests of the members of our great State.

The report of the Secretary comes just as we are closing the forms of this JOURNAL, and we give it a place here:

At my earliest opportunity I desire to inform the readers of the BEE JOURNAL of our meeting at the Fair; and also of our fine display of honey (both comb and extracted); also, candied honey, beeswax, bees in observatory hives, queen bees, hives, complete for comb or extracted-honey, bee-escapes, comb-foundation, etc.

Among the displays at the Sangamon Fair was that of Hon. J. M. Hambaugh, of Spring. He had, in a large show case, a miniature apiary in one part of the case, and in the other end a very fine collection of squashes (small ones), pears, plums, eggs, etc., all made of beeswax of different shades, and arranged on glass plates of one color, on paper of another, with very fine effect.

Mr. Hambaugh had in his display a very nice showing of extracted-honey.

Mr. T. S. Wallace, of Clayton, made a fine showing of Italian bees in observatory hives, and also a large display of very fine queens.

There were many lots of fine comb and extracted-honey, but the other exhibits were made by residents of the county, and much credit is due to them for the interest they took in making so good a show of honey in such a poor year.

As there was some misunderstanding in regard to the time of holding our meeting, it was thought best to hold it on both days, which was done.

The Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association was called to order on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 1 p.m., by the President, P. J. England, at the Sangamon Fair Grounds at Springfield, for the purpose (as before stated in notice given) of taking steps

toward the formation of a programme for the next regular meeting in December.

The roll was called, and a quorum declared to be present. A motion was made by Col. Chas. F. Mills, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to formulate a programme for the coming meeting. The motion prevailed.

The chair appointed as that committee: Jas. A. Stone, of Bradfordton; Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago; and C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ills.

A motion was made (which prevailed) that Col. Chas. F. Mills be appointed a committee of one, to draft resolutions expressing the gratitude of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association to the Hon. J. M. Hambaugh, and others, who worked so faithfully with him in behalf of this association in the last Legislature.

Three new members were enrolled by the Secretary, and a list of 25 more were handed in by A. N. Draper, of Upper Alton. Can any other member hand in such a list as that? One dollar fees were paid by each.

Many discussions were had in regard to the subjects that should be embodied in our next programme.

The meeting adjourned until Wednesday, the 9th inst., when the same subject was discussed through the meeting until it adjourned *sine die*.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

**Are You Going** to the Illinois State Fair? If so, it will be pleasant to meet other apiarists there. It will be held at Peoria from Sept. 28 to Oct. 3. That is the home of Mrs. L. Harrison, and she writes us as follows concerning where she may be found:

I will be very glad to meet bee-keepers and other friends around the honey exhibit; when not there, I may be found at the American Cottage, just south of James Selby & Co.'s, Machinery Hall.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

Peoria, Ills., Sept. 14, 1891.

**An Amateur** bee-keeper of Maine, while working in the apiary, by accident upset a hive of bees. Being protected by a veil and loose overalls, he was amused at the frantic attempts of the bees to sting, until he stooped to pick up something, when his loose overalls did not protect him from the angry bees, and then it was not quite so amusing.



**Bug-Juice.**—The following question has been sent us by a correspondent with a request that we answer it:

Will you please answer through the BEE JOURNAL, why it is that our prominent bee-keepers, including the editor (page 329), persist in using the inelegant expression of bug-juice instead of honey-dew? See Webster on honey-dew. Ottumwa, Iowa. C. LAWRENCE.

The sweet saccharine substance exuding from plants and trees, found on the leaves in small drops, resembling dew, was pardonably called honey-dew, because of its form and sweetness. To distinguish this from the secretions of the aphides, Prof. Cook named the latter bug-juice. The use of this term has been quite general of late, because of its appropriateness, without thinking of its inelegance.

We are well aware that Webster says that two "substances have been called" honey-dew; "one exuding from the plants, and the other secreted by certain insects, especially the aphides." But when it became necessary to distinguish between these two substances, another term was essential for one of the two. We now, therefore, call that which exudes from the plants (a natural plant nectar) honey-dew; while the secretion of insects is named (inelegantly, we grant) bug-juice. The name indicates, in some slight degree, the abhorrence we feel for the latter product. It is not "honey," neither is it "dew," and in no way is it *entitled* to the appellation of "honey-dew." It is the *nasty* exudation of plant lice, as Webster calls the aphides. To sell it for honey should be more strongly condemned than to sell glucose for it, because of its impurity and filthiness.

**Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, etc.,** will be admitted to the Postal Union on Oct. 1, 1891. This is good news for our subscribers in Australasia. It will save them one-half of the postage they have been paying on the BEE JOURNAL, and will place

them on a level with European subscribers, who have for years been paying only one cent postage for each copy, while they have been paying 2 cents.

For New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, West Australia and Tasmania the letter rates have been 12 cents per half ounce; newspapers, 2 cents per copy; other printed matter and samples of merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

The new rates will be: Letters, 5 cents per half ounce; postal cards, 2 cents each; newspapers or other printed matter, 1 cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof; samples of merchandise, not in excess of four ounces, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Where all mail to these points formerly had to be prepaid, payments will now be optional. Registration fees on letters or other articles will be 10 cents.

The only countries now excluded from the Postal Union are Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, St. Helena, Ascension, Transvaal, China, Madagascar and Morocco.

**A Sweet Way** to cultivate the honey market is shown by the following, from an exchange:

One good woman in New York, who is not in society, not rich, not fashionable, and not willing to have her name printed in the newspapers or charity reports, contributed 1,400,000 slices of fresh bread and honey during the school year just closed, to 1,000 little industrial scholars. Every day for the 200 days the lunch has been provided, averaging 7,000 slices, not one of which went to waste.

**When Writing** a letter be sure to sign it. Too often we get letters with the name of the post-office, but no County or State. One such came recently, and we looked into the Postal Guide and found there were places by that name in 13 States. That order for goods will have to wait until another letter comes to give the proper address. Be sure to stamp your letter, or it may go to the dead letter office.

**Clubs of 5 New Subscriptions for \$4.00** to any addresses. Ten for \$7.50.

## Queries and Replies.

### Piping of Young Queens.

QUERY 785.—1. After a colony has cast a prime swarm, is it the first young queen that hatches out that does the piping in a high, shrill key? 2. If so, does this same queen come out with an after-swarm? 3. If no after-swarm issues, does the piping queen become the mother bee of the colony?—N. C.

Yes, to all of the above questions.—A. J. COOK.

Yes, to all three questions.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

I think so, to all three questions.—C. C. MILLER.

1. I think so. 2. Yes. 3. Yes.—G. L. TINKER.

1. Yes. 2. Yes, if one is cast. 3. Yes, as a rule.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Indeed, I could never find out the correct answer to either of these questions.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. I think so. 2. Yes, if there is an after-swarm. 3. The hatched queens fight it out, and the survivor remains queen of the colony.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. Yes; and sometimes others, as they hatch and are not destroyed. 2. Yes, and I have known three or four such queens with a second swarm. 3. Yes.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. Yes, as a rule. 2. Yes, as a rule, and perhaps several others with her. 3. Perhaps; and it may be that she succumbs to another, which is hatched later.—JAMES HEDDON.

The queen, in any case, pipes when she is crossed in her wishes. It is a cry of anger in either a young or an old queen. Young queens pipe when kept imprisoned in the cell before the departure of the swarm.—DADANT & SON.

1. No. It is those confined to their cells by the bees—or possibly both, as we often hear more than one. 2. The first young queen leads the after-swarm, if the bees intend to swarm. 3. Yes; only in this case, there is no piping.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. It is the first young queen that hatches which pipes in the high key.

There are few exceptions. 2. The same. 3. She does. These answers I base on long observations in the hive. But it must be borne in mind that bees do not follow invariable rules.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. Yes. 2. Usually that same one, and sundry others. 3. If there is no after-swarm, there is no piping queen. If, when the first queen hatches, the bees destroy the remaining queen-cells, or permit the young queen to do it, there is no occasion for piping.—M. MAHIN.

1. Yes; the piping is made by the first queen out of cell, and is answered by those not yet emerged; hence, the difference in tone. 2. Sometimes she does, and sometimes she does not. Much depends upon the weather. Sometimes several queens come out with the swarm. 3. It is supposed she does, though it is possible she may be killed by a queen emerging from a cell later.—J. E. POND.

1. Under ordinary circumstances—that is, if the prime swarm has not been delayed by bad weather—the first young queen will hatch out on the eighth day after the swarm issues, and it is this first hatched queen that pipes in a high key. The sound, or sounds, that come as from a far off, is produced by young queens imprisoned by the guarding workers in their cells. The shrill piping comes from the first queen that hatches, and is at liberty on the combs. 2. Ordinarily, she is the one that goes with the first after-swarm. 3. If for any cause, the workers decline to cast an after-swarm, the first queen that hatches destroys her sister rivals, while in their cells, and becomes the mother of the colony.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Yes. 2. Generally, and she is often accompanied with several others. 3. Piping is a sign of anger. When a young queen is kept in the cell waiting for the departure of the swarm, she often becomes impatient, and piping is the result. The young queens remaining fight it out, in royal battle, and the survivor becomes the queen of the colony.—THE EDITOR.

**Bee Journal Posters**, printed in two colors, will be sent free upon application. They may be used to advantage at Fairs over Bee and Honey Exhibits. Samples sent free. Write a week before the Fair where to send them.

**An Autumn Flower.**

I saw a miracle to-day !  
 Where the September sunshine lay  
 Languidly as a lost desire  
 Upon a sumac's fading fire,  
 Where calm some pallid asters trod,  
 Indifferent, past a golden-rod,  
 Beside a grayhaired thistle set—  
 A perfect purple violet.

So lonely when the Spring was gone.  
 So calm when Autumn splendors shone,  
 So peaceful midst the blazing flowers,  
 So blessed through the golden hours,  
 So might have bloomed my love for thee,  
 It is not, and it cannot be—  
 It cannot, must not be, and yet,  
 I picked for thee the violet.

—ELIZABETH S. P. WARD.

**Topics of Interest.****Prevention of Propolis on Comb-Honey.**

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

There has been sent to me to answer, through the columns of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, a question regarding the prevention of propolis on comb-honey, the correspondent describing it as "being covered with propolis, which cannot be gotten off," and adding: "What I want to know is, how can I produce comb-honey without having it all covered with propolis on top, and comb on the bottom?"

If the "being covered with propolis" means that the bees cover the cappings to the cells with propolis after the honey is sealed, I will say that this is something which I never knew to happen but once or twice in my bee-keeping experience, and then with only one or two colonies. Several years ago I had two colonies which persisted in varnishing the capping to the cells all over with propolis, about as soon as the honey was sealed, they in some instances putting on so much propolis that it would run down over the face side to the combs, making the honey unsalable. To obviate the matter as much as possible, I took the honey off just as soon as it was sealed, and after the honey season was over I changed the queens in these colonies, and had no further trouble with them in that respect.

If the above is what is meant by "all covered," then our correspondent will know how to proceed, unless it is the

locality that gives such results. By changing a few queens the first year he will ascertain whether the trouble is with the queens, or with the location. If the location is to blame, then I know of no other way than to take off the honey as soon as sealed.

However, from the wording of the question, I judge that the trouble is not with the honey being covered with propolis, but that the propolis is placed on the sections, as he mentions "propolis on top" and "comb on the bottom." If the trouble is propolis on the sections, then I would advise the adopting of some kind of a super that will exclude the bees from the top and bottom of the sections, and I know of nothing better for this than the wide frames.

This propolis difficulty is one of the reasons why I stick to wide frames. I never could tolerate any kind of surplus arrangement which gave the bees access to the outside of the sections, for in this locality large quantities of propolis are gathered during the month of August, and every part of the hive accessible to the bees is coated over with it. With the wide frames there is no accumulation of propolis, except where the wide frames and sections come together at the edges, and this is easily scraped off with a blunt knife, after the sections have been off the hive for a little time. The above should help any one avoid the propolis difficulty, it seems to me.

**BACILLUS ALVEI.**

By reading the replies to Query 782, I see that a number of those answering the question, "What is the cause of foul-brood?" say, *Bacillus alvei*. Dr. Tinker modifies his a little by speaking of Cheshire as the author of the name, but says it "is, without doubt, the true cause."

Well, I am not going to say that it is not, but if Cheshire is no more correct as to the name of the disease, than he is in his diagnosis of the same, then there is little dependence to be placed on what he says regarding the matter—not enough so for any one to say that foul-brood is caused by *Bacillus alvei*.

Every person in North America, who has any personal experience with foul-brood, knows that the honey from a foul-broody colony will spread the contagion far and wide, if this honey is placed where the bees have access to it. There is no guess-work about there being "death in the honey," and yet Cheshire says "the popular idea that honey is the means by which it is carried from hive to hive, and that mainly



through robbing, is so far in error, that only occasionally and casually can honey convey it from colony to colony."

He also tells us that the eggs of the queens contain bacilli, from which it would appear that wherever a queen from a foul-brood colony went the disease must go; for, surely, if these are in the eggs, the larva hatched from these eggs must, of course, be fed upon by these bacilli; hence would die of the disease; yet, the fact remains, that where no foul-brood honey goes no disease goes, or the thousands of colonies cured by the Jones, or more properly, the original Quinby plan of fasting, could never have been cured. Although Jones, Root and many others have proven the fallacy of Cheshire's conclusions regarding foul-brood, yet, as far as I have seen, he has not taken back what he wrote, or even said he might have been mistaken. I wish to impress upon the minds of all that *honey from foul-broody hives must be scalded, the first thing after being taken from the hive, or from the bees*, or there is great danger that your own or your neighbors' bees will carry a little of it off, when, just as sure as effect follows cause, the colony which receives a bee load of this honey, will in due time become extinct from foul-brood, unless the apiarist is on hand to cure it by the fasting plan.

#### FASTENING COMBS IN FRAMES.

A correspondent wishes to know how to fasten combs in the frames when transferring. There are several ways of doing this, such as winding a good quality of wrapping twine around comb, frame and all; using narrow, thin sticks a little longer than the frame is wide, which are tied at each end so as to hold the comb in place, or using transferring clasps for the purpose, all of which must be removed in a few days. The method which I prefer is as follows:

Upon a wide board place several thicknesses of cloth, on this lay the comb, over the comb lay the frame, and mark the comb a little larger than the frame, by holding the knife leaning in a little. Now, with the right sized bradawl, punch the required number of holes through the sides, top and bottom of the frame, when it is to be pushed over the comb, which has been cut according to the marks made, after which wire nails of the suitable size and length are pushed into the holes and comb, which will hold the comb in place, and the nails need not be removed unless you choose.

Borodino, N. Y.

### Hunting the Honey-Bee.

The bee-hunter may not be entitled to a place in the front rank of sportsmen, says the *New York Times*, but he has not a little fun, often not a few pains, and in the end a good deal of satisfaction. He is also a claimant of a certain amount of veneration on account of the ancient nature of his pursuit.

The primitive man must have been a great bee-hunter, because he had no other way of getting his honey, and his brother, the bear, from whom he probably learned the pastime, is to-day a living witness of those early proclivities. Wherever there is a bear and a bee-tree, the two are bound, sooner or later, to come together, and then there is more bear, but no more bees or honey.

There is much bee hunting all over this country wherever woods abound, but among the backwoodsmen in the great pine forests of the South, it is a favorite recreation. These men are always on the lookout for bee-trees, and nothing but actual sight of the quarry in immediate quest will deter them from following a bee discovered on the wing.

In South Carolina there lives one of these men named Hoge, who is a very old man now. The writer was hunting with Hoge one day many years ago, when he suddenly, without a word of explanation, clapped spurs to his horse, and shot off through the forest at a breakneck pace. The best thing to do under the circumstances was to await his return to the spot he started from. When he came back, something more than half an hour later, he explained that he had gone off in pursuit of a bee that had loaded up with honey, and was bound for its tree.

In the Autumn the pine forests are carpeted with a thousand wild flowers of various hues, but gold and purple are the predominant shades. The flowers furnish rich pasturage for the bees, which are consequently very abundant. They build their combs in hollows of the lofty pines, seldom less than 40 or 50 feet from the ground.

When the bee has filled itself up with honey, it makes off for its tree as straight as it can go; hence the common saying, a bee-line. If you can follow it at that time, you are sure to find the tree in which the colony has its store of honey. But it is not such an easy matter to follow it through a forest, for several reasons. The chief of these are its rapid flight, and the difficulty of keeping such a small object in view in a



forest where there are violent contrasts of light and shade, and where trunks and branches of trees are likely to intervene at frequent intervals. Consequently success is by no means certain, even when the conditions are favoring.

When you have found your tree the real sport of the pursuit, the robbing of the tree, is often delayed for days, and sometimes weeks. The next step is to make up a party. This usually numbers four or five, and includes at least two good axmen, for the tree—in nine cases out of ten a large one—must invariably be felled, and the labor involved is by no means slight. The party sets out with a cart laden with axes and vessels to hold the honey, usually about noon or in the early afternoon. While the axmen are cutting at the tree, other members of the party busy themselves in kindling a fire with lightwood knots, and in gathering a good supply of green grass or leaves.

As a rule there is only one hole by which the bees make their way to and from the cavity within the tree, and the first thing to do after the tree has fallen, is to stop this up. That is a wise precaution, for otherwise the bees are apt to make it difficult for the hunters to get the honey.

When, therefore, the tree is about to fall, one of the party who has had some experience in that particular direction, takes a handful of grass, or some other loose and compressible material, and stands by to plug the hole as soon as the tree is upon the ground. When the hole has been plugged, there is a buzzing in the hollow of the tree for all the world like the indistinct roar of a distant infuriated mob.

Having successfully imprisoned the pugnacious little honey-gatherers in their own house, some of the blazing brands are brought from the fire already made, and placed against the tree beneath the hole, more fuel is put on, and when a cheery blaze has been started, it is smothered with a covering of the green stuff previously gathered to make a dense smoke.

When a good smoke has been raised, the axmen are again called into request to split the trunk open in sections, so as to give access to the honey. Before the hollow is cut into, however, the plug is generally taken out of the orifice, so as to let in the smoke, and if that is successfully done, the bees are not likely to be troublesome when the comb is exposed. Sometimes, though, the smoke does not go in, and when the first section of the trunk is split off, the bees come out

in a perfect cloud, and settle down on the first hunter they come in contact with.

They will swarm over his head, face, neck, shoulders, and hands, forming a complete living, crawling, and intensely irritating envelope. He must be a man of uncommon self-control to remain immovable in such circumstances for many minutes. And yet his only salvation is to keep as still as a statue, for should he squeeze one of the insects between his neck and his shirt collar, for example, he would inevitably be stung, and if one bee stings when they are swarming on you in that way, then every individual in the family is likely to sting also.

To attempt to brush them off is certain to provoke them to sting, and the consequence in such an event are really very serious. While thus swarmed upon, the writer has been compelled to remain immovable for at least a quarter of an hour in real agony of irritation from the crawling of the insects.

Two or three bushels of loaded comb are sometimes taken from one of these trees, and the honey is always of superior quality. It also has, in the Fall of the year, a peculiar flavor imparted to it by the forest flowers, which renders it much more palatable than the honey of the domestic bee.

There are a good many black bears in the larger swamps of South Carolina, and these fellows frequently roam over the pine forests in the Summer and Autumn in search of bee-trees, where patches of ripening corn are not convenient. When a bear has found a tree containing a colony of bees, he will climb without loss of time to the orifice, and proceed to gnaw it until it is enlarged sufficiently to admit one of his paws, and then his feast begins.

It must not be supposed that he is permitted to do the gnawing unmolested. The bees attack him fiercely about the head, but he goes right on with his business, pausing only occasionally to rub the insects off against the bark of the tree when they crowd on too thick, and the rest of the time seeks relief from their torture in short, savage growls or grunts, varied by an occasional squeal.

When he can get one of his paws into the orifice, he rakes out the comb in great chunks, and swallows it greedily—bees and all. As a rule, there is little left of bees or honey when he has finished the job. Occasionally hunters have found a bear in the act of robbing a bee-tree, and have taken bruin home with them.

In New Hampshire the boys and youths have a good deal of sport by

baiting the bees in the woods with honey and following them up to their trees, which are then robbed in a manner similar to that described above.

### Punic Bees, the Queen Trade, Etc.

E. L. PRATT.

A queen breeder stands as a target for more unjust criticism than a honey producer, or a manufacturer or dealer in bee supplies. He is obliged to answer for the inexperienced, and to shoulder the sins of an army of growling, dissatisfied persons, because of their limited knowledge of the bee business.

Here, for instance, is a man who has received his first queen in good condition, and has been successful in introducing her. He follows directions to the letter, and waits patiently until he sees the beautiful progeny of his lovely queen. He writes to the breeder and tells him of his success and pleasure.

Now, if this same man had by chance received his queen dead, had lost her in introducing, or had the queen been injured in the mails, or when being packed for shipment, or had any one of a hundred other ills befallen her, what a growler this same man would have been. In fact, his tone would be just the opposite of that in the first case.

It should be thoroughly understood what a long journey it is from an egg to a laying queen in a customer's hive some 500 or 600 miles away. When a breeder is rearing queens by the thousand and shipping in all directions, can he be blamed if a few of the queens are not up to the standard when received?

I believe that customers are entitled to full value for their money. If they send money for a queen of certain requirements, the breeder is in duty bound to furnish therewith the desired bee. It is his duty, not only to mail such a queen, but to see to it that she is safely introduced, and that she gives entire satisfaction.

On the other hand, it is the purchaser's duty to have patience, and if the queen does not happen to be first-class, to make his complaint to the breeder, and in a gentlemanly and business-like manner. If the breeder's directions are not followed, the introduction is at the customer's risk. If the queen is lost by flying away, due to careless opening of the cage, it should be the customer's loss. Most queen breeders guarantee safe arrival of queen, safe introduction,

purity, and satisfaction. They expect customers to allow them to replace all queens that by accident, or from other causes prove inferior, and thus show to the customer a fair sample of their stock.

It is to the advantage of the breeder to send only fine queens to all, and thus secure customers for future orders, besides making new ones by the advertising through visitors to the customer's apiary. If this is "humboggery," then I am indeed "in it."

#### THE PUNIC BEE.

The *Canadian Bee Journal* contains a communication advising its readers not to take any stock in the Punic bees. The editor's advice is to let some other fellow try them first.

The Punic bees are to stand in America entirely upon their own merits. Let us see whether they stand or fall!

Editor Newman thinks that one out of four virgins is a poor result, but he does not seem to realize that one out of four from England is equal to a very much larger percentage of safely introduced virgin queens but a few days old from points not more than 24 to 48 hours distant by mail. Eighty-five per cent is good enough, and that is about the way fresh virgins will pan out all through the warm months when there are plenty of drones flying.

I have been asked several times about the swarming of the Punic. All other races cease feeding their queen, egg laying stops entirely, and the bees do nothing for from three to ten days, according to the race and the condition of the weather. Punic queens lay eggs up to the hour the swarm issues, and the bees work just as hard during the entire excitement.

The first swarm is usually very small, and the queen, being heavy with eggs, falls to the ground when the swarm issues. If the bee-keeper is near, she can be picked up and caged, like a clipped queen. This condition of the queen causes the bees to cluster low and settle quickly.

When hived they at once go to work in earnest. The after-swarms are larger than the prime swarm, and are liable to contain several queens.

Punics never swarm without leaving queen-cells. They will not swarm from empty combs, and a spell of bad weather will very often cause them to give up the notion entirely.

With proper management, at the proper time, Punic bees will give less trouble at swarming time than Italians.

Beverly, Mass.

## Native or Black Bees Defended.

A. D. ELLINGWOOD.

In defending black bees I am well aware that I have taken hold of an unpopular race of bees, but why they are thus unpopular I cannot understand. I am heartily sick of the slurs and disparaging epithets cast upon the black bees.

Put the same thought and study into the development of the blacks that has been given to the Italians, and you will have a superior race of bees.

I will concede to the lover of the Italian bee the following points of superiority in his favorite bee:

1. The Italian bees are more beautiful to look upon.
2. They can gather honey from certain flowers that the blacks do not work upon.

3. They protect their hives better.

Here are three points of superiority, and I will not admit that they are superior in any other way.

Now, I claim that the black bees have the following points of superiority over any other race:

1. They winter better.
2. They rob less.
3. They swarm less than the hybrids or Carniolans.
4. They gather more surplus honey, because they go to work quicker in the sections.
5. They build their combs more evenly, and cap the honey whiter.
6. They are more gentle to handle.

This is not guess work, nor a "think so" idea. I have kept both blacks and Italians for a number of years. I have, during this time, made some pretty rigid comparisons, and the blacks have given me the most money every time.

In 1888 six colonies of blacks gave me 500 pounds of nice comb-honey. In the same yard I had 35 colonies of Italians and hybrids, and about all they did for the Summer was to swarm and go way to the top of the highest tree in the vicinity, and rob and fight the blacks. They only gave me about 10 pounds of comb-honey.

In the Fall there was 45 or 50 colonies of the hybrids, and that Winter they nearly all died, and the cause of their death has always been a mystery to me—they just died, and I was not very sorry.

I have bought new queens again and again, hoping to get something better than I had, but they have none of them

been any better than my native black bees.

The bee-keepers all through this county have had the same experience; and almost without exception they prefer the black bees.

Now, bee-keepers of America, do not slap and slander the black bees any more until you have given them as fair a trial as you have the Italians.

They are not the puny, weak, good-for-nothing scamps that you would make it appear that they are; but if you use them well, you will find them a hardy, busy and valuable race of bees.

Berlin Falls, N. H.

## False Ideas About Eastern Bees.

PH. J. BALDENSPERGER.

Allow me to correct some false ideas about our eastern bees, appearing from time to time in bee-periodicals all over the world.

I am a honey producer, and not a queen breeder, and would take to any bees as soon as it would pay to keep them—even the wonderful Punic bees, which I have in my apiary, and have worked in their own Punic homes, without discovering the marvelous qualities described in the BEE JOURNAL of May 28, 1891.

On page 743, an article copied from the *Indiana Farmer* says the Palestine bees are inferior to the Syrians. "They use more propolis than any other variety, and are more troubled with laying workers." The writer of that article must have had a great deal of experience with Palestines. I have worked both Syrians and Palestines in their own homes, and have failed to detect the difference to which some breeders like to call attention.

Both are apt to have laying workers, as well as any other race, when neglected, but will survive queenlessness an astonishing length of time, if properly manipulated. Sometimes virgin queens remain nearly a month in the hive, before flying out to mate, and still laying workers do not appear. When a queen is lost, the danger of having laying workers becomes greater, but can be prevented by putting in a frame with eggs, occasionally, and sometimes hatching brood.

This year I gave an old queen, which I wished to dispose of, to a colony containing laying workers; she was accepted, and the laying workers soon



disappeared. This queen was soon after removed, and queen-cells given to the colony, and by April 7 they had a young queen, which began laying on April 26, and the colony stored 80 pounds of surplus honey after all that manipulation. July 30 being the date of the last extracting, this colony will be in fine condition for Winter—plenty of stores, young queen and bees.

The Cyprian, Syrian, Palestine and Egyptian bees all sting. Do not the Albinos and "niggers?" I suppose very much depends on the climate in which they are bred, and how they are managed. For instance, Mr. Benton, some years ago, exchanged some Punic bees for Palestines, and he said: "Mrs. Benton says she would rather manipulate the 'ugly Palestines' than those 'Tunisians,' while I thought to the contrary. I find the 'Tunisians' less liable to sting than the Palestines."

But crossing and recrossing has been practiced so extensively, both in Europe and America, that I think there are none who can claim a pure race, except those possessing imported queens. If this is not so, why is fresh blood always demanded?

Jaffa, Palestine, Aug. 11, 1891.

### Golden Carniolan Bees.

JOHN ANDREWS.

On page 330 of the BEE JOURNAL, I find an article from Mr. Henry Alley, bearing the caption, "Humbuggery in the Queen Trade," and I wish to ask a question: Why do the gray Carniolans continue to breed gray if left in their native country, but so soon become yellow in the hands of queen breeders in this country?

They do not become yellow in my apiary, unless the young queens, in mating, meet with drones of a yellow race from a distance. I have queens that I have bred from for two years, whose worker progeny do not show any yellow bands yet, and if they could be placed where I could possibly examine the surroundings, I would like to put them in competition for that \$100.

I would suggest, and ask his consent, that some one of the officers of the Eastern New York Bee-Keepers' Association be chosen to conduct such an experiment, and I will pay the expenses of the officer chosen, whether I win or not.

It is true, that I have had imported queens that gave to some of their worker

progeny (perhaps 1 bee in 50) yellow bands, but of these queens not more than one in five reared such workers, and this is satisfactorily explained in Mr. Frank Benton's communication to the *American Bee-Keeper* for July, 1891, and no man in this country knows better than he how this peculiar marking came to the Carniolan bee.

If I were away from all other bees, I could keep them a pure gray for 25 years, provided I lived that long. I have bred these bees for eight years, and know what I can do with them. I accept Mr. Alley's challenge, under the conditions named above.

Patten's Mills, N. Y.

[If Mr. Andrews had read Mr. Alley's communication carefully, it would not have been necessary to ask the question in the first paragraph of the foregoing article. On page 330, second column, in the first paragraph from the top, will be found the following language employed by Mr. Alley:

"I found that these bees could easily be bred to a pure golden yellow, clear yellow or orange yellow. So, selecting the light colored queens and drones, I soon produced the golden Carniolan bees."

The above, in connection with the remainder of Mr. Alley's communication, we think, fully answers the question. The italics are our own.—ED.]

### Preparing Bees for Winter.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

Are you thinking about getting ready for Winter? I know it is early yet, but unless you begin to think about it long before you think it is time, you will find that a good many things will be put off until it is too late for them to be easily done.

Bees can be united more easily when gathering honey than when every bee is on the alert to slaughter any intruder for fear that it is a robber.

It is a very unsatisfactory thing to have a mere handful of bees in a hive for wintering, and it will be well to unite them until there are none but colonies of respectable size for wintering. If bees are gathering honey, there is little trouble about uniting without any great precaution. If you see any signs of fighting a good smoking will help matter.

Repeat, if necessary, till they promise to be good.

English bee-keepers report great success in the use of flour for uniting. Sprinkle well with flour each colony of bees to be united, and they say that by the time they get the floor cleaned off they will not know which lot they belong to.

Of course, if you live in a place where bees gather much surplus from Fall flowers, there is not the same need for haste in uniting weak colonies. It is well to see that the hives are well stocked for Winter. It is much better to do any necessary feeding early. There will be less danger from robbing, and the bees have time to get it in better shape.

Good honey is probably as good Winter food as you can get. It is a good plan to have some extra combs on hand to give to the needy. Remember that a little too much is just right. I had some bees starve last Winter that I had supposed sufficiently provisioned. Bees are very uneven about the amount they consume. One colony may consume twice as much as another of equal strength standing by its side. Bees seem to be more contented if there is no danger of famine. Besides it is quite possible that a colony is warmer if the combs are well filled. At any rate they will not waste it if they have more food than they need.—*National Stockman*.

Marengo, Ills.

## Bees and Honey at Nebraska State Fair.

L. D. STILSON.

Enclosed I send you list of premiums awarded at our State Fair, at Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 4 to 11. The exhibit in our bee and honey hall was the finest ever had in our State, and the officers of our State Bee-Keepers' Association are greatly encouraged at the increased interest taken by bee-keepers throughout the State.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, the annual meeting of the association was held, which consisted in reports of officers and routine work, after which the subject of preparation for wintering was freely discussed. On Thursday evening occurred the election of officers for the ensuing year:

E. Whitcomb, of Friend, was elected President; Mrs. J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Vice-President; L. D. Stilson, of York, Secretary; and J. N. Heater, of Columbus, Treasurer.

Plans were discussed for bringing our apiarian products into market in the best condition, and also how to show our products to the best advantage.

In making arrangements for the State Fair next year, it was thought best to ask to have competitive premiums for county collective exhibits of bees, honey and fixtures, in addition to the present system of separate entries.

### PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Best 25 pounds of comb-honey, bass-wood or white clover—first premium, August E. Davidson, Omaha, \$8.00; second, A. G. Porter, Lincoln, \$4.00.

Twenty-five pounds of Fall comb-honey—first premium, Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus, \$8.00; second, Amos Greenmyer, Cheeney, \$4.00.

Gallon extracted white clover or bass-wood honey—August E. Davidson, Omaha, \$8.00.

Gallon extracted Fall honey—first premium, E. Whitcomb, Friend, \$4.00; second, Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus, \$2.40.

The above was limited to competitors producing their own honey in Nebraska during the year 1891.

Best 20 pounds of granulated honey—first premium, A. E. Davidson, \$4.00; second, Mrs. J. N. Heater, \$2.40.

Largest display of any one including bees, extracted and comb-honey, and apiarian supplies—first premium, E. Kretchmer, Red Oak, Iowa, \$12.00; second, Mrs. J. N. Heater, Columbus, Nebr., \$8.00.

Exhibit of brood-chamber and surplus comb-foundation, full to partly-drawn out—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$8.00; second, Mrs. J. N. Heater, \$4.

Exhibit of apiarian supplies and implements—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$12.00; second, Levering Bros., Wyota, Iowa, \$8.00.

Display of honey in marketable shape—first premium—Mrs. Heater, \$8.00; second, August E. Davidson, \$4.00.

Display of honey candy, honey sugar, and sweets, by any one, in which honey is made to fill the place of sugar—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$4.00; second, Thos. Dobson, Germantown, \$2.40.

Honey vinegar—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$2.40; second, Hanna Whitcomb, \$1.60.

Best display of bees and queens in observatory hives—first premium, Chas. White, Farmers' Valley, \$8.00; second, E. Kretchmer, \$4.00.

Exhibition of extracting honey on the grounds—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$8.00; second, Mrs. Heater, \$4.00.

Honey extractor—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$4.00; second, Mrs. Heater, \$2.40.

All-purpose single-walled hive—first premium, E. Kretchmer, \$1.60; second, Mrs. Heater, 80 cents.

All-purpose chaff hive—first premium, Levering Bros., \$1.60; second, E. Kretchmer, 80 cents.

Bee-smoker—first premium, W. Polsey, Wahoo, 80 cents; second, E. Kretchmer, 40 cents.

The following was confined to exhibitors in Nebraska:

Best display of aparian implements and supplies, including comb-foundation, cells full to partially-drawn out, and queens and bees in cages—first premium, W. E. Davidson, \$8.00; second, Mrs. Heater, \$4.00.

Report of surplus honey stored by any colony of bees during the year 1891, the amount of stores, manner of building up, handling, kind of hive used, and kind and quality stored—premium, J. F. Langley, Gevena, \$12.00.

Hive opener—premium, A. C. Turrill.

## Destroy Queen-Cells to Prevent Increase.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

We have repeatedly found that the cutting of the queen-cells when the colony is preparing to swarm has very little effect on them, for the reason that they start new ones, and, if crossed in their purpose, will even swarm with only eggs or larvæ in the queen-cells newly built.

If we return the swarm 48 hours after swarming, the queen-cells have been destroyed by the young queen, and the bees get rid of her or of the old one when the swarm is returned, the swarming fever being usually over by that time. If the young queen is not yet hatched when the swarm is returned, the old queen usually goes about the work of destroying all the queen-cells herself.

We do not know but that it would be safest to destroy all queen-cells before returning the swarm; but this should be attended to only a few hours before the returning of the swarm or it will be done to no purpose, as the bees have eggs and larvæ at hand from which they can rear new queens without end.

Our aim has always been to take the shortest way of arriving at our purpose, and we have found out two things:

1. Destroying the queen-cells to prevent swarming will avail nothing unless the season proves also unfavorable to the

swarming fever, as the bees at once build new ones in the place of those that we have destroyed.

2. After the colony has swarmed it is sufficient to return the swarm after two days, to insure the destruction of the cells or of the young hatched queen, or of the old queen, at the bees' choice, except, perhaps, in isolated cases, which are exceptions to the rule.

Our objection to destroying the queen-cells and returning the swarm at once is, that the swarming fever is not over then, and it often happens that the bees simply begin the work over at once by building new queen-cells. If any one will try keeping the swarm 48 hours he will find much less need of repeating the operation, and will not need to remove queen-cells, since it is always, or nearly always, done by the queen. If he has ascertained that the bees have a queen already hatched, he can either destroy her or the old queen before returning the swarm.

Another objection to destroying the queen-cells in any case, is the difficulty of making sure of having found every one of them. As a matter of course, with a great deal of attention a bee-keeper can make sure of that; but it is hardly necessary to tell the reader that during the swarming season a bee-keeper has his hands full, even if he does not run a farm and a bee-supply shop besides.

The words "swarming fever" which we have used in the above are well known to practical bee-keepers. This term has been used by old masters, and fitly describes the condition of the bees when they are making preparations for swarming. These remarks are not intended for old bee-keepers, but for the many beginners who read these pages.

When the bees have the swarming fever, they have no rest till they succeed. We have divided a colony into three artificial swarms while they were making preparations for swarming, and each of these cast a swarm. It is this excitement that makes all attempts at prevention so futile on the part of the bee-keeper, unless the weather becomes unfavorable. But when the colony has swarmed, this excitement promptly goes down, unless they are still crowded and ill at ease, and for that reason the returning of the swarm is more likely to be successful, especially if the apiarist takes pains to give more room, more ventilation, and more shade, at this time. This rule is not infallible, but it is the best that we have ever found under these circumstances.—*Gleanings*.

Hamilton, Ills.



**CONVENTION DIRECTORY.***Time and place of meeting.*

1891.  
Oct. 7, 8.—Missouri State, at Sedalia, Mo.  
J. W. Rouse, Sec., Mexico, Mo.  
Oct. 10.—Capital, at Springfield, Ills.  
C. E. Yocom, Sec., Sherman, Ills.  
Oct. 14, 15.—S. W. Wisconsin, at Fennimore, Wis.  
Benj. E. Rice, Sec., Roscobel, Wis.

**[3]** In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.

**North American Bee-Keepers' Association**

PRESIDENT—P. H. Elwood.....Starkville, N. Y.  
SECRETARY—C. P. Dadant.....Hamilton, Ills.

**National Bee-Keepers' Union.**

PRESIDENT—James Heddon ..Dowagiac, Mich.  
SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

**Bee and Honey Gossip.**

**[3]** Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

**Small Yield from Horsemint.**

Bees are booming here on wild morning-glory, sunflowers and cotton. Horsemint did not yield much honey this season. There was plenty of bloom, but the weather was too dry. Some of my Italians and hybrids gave me from 30 to 36 pounds of extracted-honey per colony. I secured very little comb-honey. We are having Indian Summer now.

WILLIE DOUGLASS.

Lexington, Tex., Sept. 12, 1891.

**Honey Crop a Total Failure.**

The honey crop is a total failure here this season. Bees seemed to be strong enough, and there were plenty of flowers, but they yielded no nectar. The weather was too cold and wet just when the flowers were in full bloom. Some colonies may gather honey enough for Winter stores, but most of them will have to be fed or starve. I had 2 colonies last Spring, each of which cast a prime swarm, and one of them cast an after-swarm, which I gave away. I now have 4 colonies, and two of them will require to be fed. I would like to hear from other portions of this State.

Denison, Iowa. SCOTT WHEELER.

**Capturing Wild Bees.**

There are lots of wild bees in this part of Washington in the woods. I wish to cut the trees and save the bees. I would like to know when is the best time to cut the trees? Whatever information you can give me that will help me to successfully capture these bees will be thankfully received.

Tenino, Wash. W. J. TRIVELPIECE.

[The best time to cut "bee trees" is in the Fall, after the stores are laid in for Winter. But it will hardly pay to cut them for the bees. With our modern improvements, you can rear bees more readily and more cheaply, too, if your time is worth anything, than to get them from the woods. If you desire to be fitted out with all the paraphernalia for bee-hunting, you cannot do better than to read A. I. Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture." Under the heading of "Bee-Hunting," you will find four pages of very interesting directions, and a description of the necessary implements. In this issue of the BEE JOURNAL you will find an article on page 396, which will give nearly all the information you desire about securing the honey from bee-trees.—Ed.]

**About Half a Crop.**

Bees in this locality did poorly this year. They wintered well, and worked extremely well in April and up to May 10, and everything indicated a very profitable season, but after the latter period they did scarcely anything. I secured about half a crop of extracted-honey (30 pounds per colony), which is very black and unsalable. Bees now are in bad condition for wintering. One neighbor has lost all of his bees from starvation. Of course, he is one of the "old timers." All swarms in this region, and many old colonies, will perish unless fed. The cause of the failure in this locality is uncertain. We had plenty of rain, and an abundance of white clover and other blossoms. Perhaps the cold weather in May was the cause. An old friend of mine, who has kept bees for more than 50 years, says that he never knew a good honey crop after a cold May, and that a good honey-flow always follows a warm May. Has any of the old bee veterans made a like observa-

tion? Is this true? Does this apply only to this locality? Can any one give us light on this important problem? My locality is about 40 miles southeast of Columbus.

R. B. WOODWARD.  
Somerset, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1891.

#### Poor Season for Bee-Keepers.

This has been a poor season for bee-keepers in this locality. White clover did not yield well, and basswood only fairly. Many colonies of bees did not store more than 5 to 10 pounds of surplus, owing to lack of care in early Spring. I had 6 colonies last Spring, which increased to 10, and gave me 200 pounds of comb-honey. I fed 25 or 30 pounds of sugar to my bees.

Ridgeway, O.

M. LINES.

#### Cure for Bee Palsy.

I have seen a good deal in your valuable periodical lately about the disease among bees known as "bee palsy." I would say that I had a colony very badly effected with it this Summer, and the following treatment cured them completely in four or five days: Take a small cotton cloth about 6 inches long, and put on one end of it a few drops of carbolic acid; shove that end into the entrance of the hive, leaving the other end out so that it can be easily withdrawn. Renew the acid night and morning until cured.

Matsqui, B. C.

R. L. CODD.

#### Italian Bees are the Best.

I now have but one black queen in my apiary, and will soon supersede her with a young Italian queen, as I am satisfied that the Italians are the best bees. I have Italian queens from four of the most noted queen breeders in America, and also some fine queens of my own rearing. My object in buying queens from so many different breeders was to try the different strains of Italian blood, and I have found that by so doing I have produced some very fine bees, with the very best of honey-gathering qualities. I wrote to one of our best authorities on bee-culture—he is also one among our largest and best queen breeders—and asked him what he thought of my plan of buying queens from different men; his answer was that I certainly would improve my apiary.

JOHN D. A. FISHER.

Woodside, N. C., Sept. 9, 1891.

#### Smart-Weed.

I have read a great deal in the BEE JOURNAL about smart-weed as a honey-plant, and have arrived at the conclusion that the correspondents do not always know what they are writing about. Adjoining, and in my apiary, I have set apart for weeds, a piece of ground about 4-rods square, and it now contains Spanish-needles, leaden-heart and smart-weed (or water pepper, as it is sometimes called). There are a great many persons who do not know the difference, and call them all smart-weed, but they are no more alike than corn and oats are alike. The leaden-heart opens its petals before the sun is up, but closes them after noon, and the bees revel on it. The smart-weed has a tiny blossom, on which I have yet to see one of my bees alight. Both of these weeds are of luxuriant growth, reaching a height of over 6 feet, as the soil is very rich, moist bottom land. I herewith mail you a small specimen of each, for your inspection.

J. E. PRICHARD.

Port Norris, N. J.

[There are a great many species of smart-weed, belonging to the genus *Polygonum*, and although the specimens sent by Mr. Prichard reached the writer in a delapidated condition, they both appear to belong to it. The plant called leaden-heart is one of the large-blossomed smart-weeds, upon which bees could readily work, and the other is a species with very small blossoms.—CLARENCE M. WEED, State College, Hanover, N. H.]

#### Honey Crop Less than Last Season.

The honey crop is not as good this season as last. From 7 colonies of bees, I only secured 100 pounds of comb-honey, and 325 pounds of extracted-honey, and shall be obliged to feed the bees to prepare them for Winter. I get 20 cents per pound for comb-honey.

Birdsborough, Pa.

C. C. YOST.

#### Losing in Weight.

Bees have done very poorly here this season. I had 33 colonies, Spring count, not one of which cast a swarm, and I will not get over 100 lbs. of honey, of very poor quality. Those colonies from which I took the honey, are short of stores for Winter, and the remaining

colonies have about enough to last them until Spring. Golden-rod and the other Fall flowers do not appear to secrete much nectar. Have had a colony on the scales since July 17, and they have lost 7 pounds in weight.

CHARLES TAREY.  
Houghton, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1891.

#### First Bee-Escape Patented.

I have just read friend Silcott's description of the first bee-escape invented! He is away off, as the first bee-escape of which we have any record, was patented June 26, 1860. (See recent number of *Gleanings*.) From Mr. Silcott's description, I judge it to be an antiquated affair. Instead of his patent covering modern escapes, it is quite likely that his was covered by the one of June 26, 1860, and that his is about as worthless as the "Grubb patent." So far, my new escape is the only one, ancient or modern, that successfully clears supers without springs, traps, or other complications.

C. H. DIBBERN.  
Milan, Ills., Sept. 17, 1891.

#### Cause of Black, Shiny Bees.

I believe that the cause of the appearance of black, shiny bees is the material from which the bee was produced (known as honey-dew). The cause may commence in the queen being fed with it, or the larva, after the egg is hatched. But I am satisfied that honey-dew is somehow the cause, though no one has yet given that as their opinion. I have seen a bee which seemed to have swam through black oil, come to the entrance of the hive, and three, four or more would seem to lick and bite her all over, and some would leave her, and others take their place, showing that they had a desire to do something for her, which she could not do for herself; and when they were disposed to leave her alone, she continued to plume, clean and dress herself for a long and tiresome time, among the other bees, showing, as I believe, that she was at her own home, and was not, and never had been, a robber, or an old, hairless bee. I believe I have seen many of them that had never before taken a flight from their hive, and though in all other respects they seemed perfectly well, yet they failed to fly, and went hopping about the yard. I have seen a very few acting like workers, yet have not seen one carrying pollen. I have never seen any of them act sick or die as if old or dis-

eased, and am very sure the cause of their appearance may be found in honey-dew.

F. BENJAMIN.  
Rockford, Ills.

#### Propolis on Comb-Honey.

This season I have produced considerable comb-honey, but as a general thing it has proved unsatisfactory, being covered with propolis which cannot be got off. Now, what I want to know is, how can I produce comb-honey without having it all covered with propolis on top and comb on the bottom?

EZRA J. HOLLENBECK.  
Elk Rapids, Mich.

[The excellent article on this subject, by G. M. Doolittle, on page 395, will give the desired information.—Ed.]

#### Let the Truth be Known.

I have just finished reading the able and pointed article from the pen of Henry Alley, on page 330. I think Mr. Alley's proposition a fair one, and any bee-keeper who thinks Mr. Alley is wrong in regard to the yellow stripe, now has an opportunity to bring that fact to light, and at the same time be well paid for so doing. By-the-by, this discussion about yellow bands is bringing facts to light. Let us have the truth, brethren, for "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

JOHN D. A. FISHER.  
Woodside, N. C.

#### Fine Display of Bees and Honey.

At our County Fair and Flax Palace Exposition, held last week at this place, the industry of bee-keeping was well represented. W. W. Wright and myself "doubled teams," fitted up a booth in the Flax Palace, and exhibited bees, honey, and all the modern fixtures. Our booth was artistically decorated with honey-plants, fruits, and various implements and adjuncts to an apiary, and was constantly visited by a curious and delighted crowd. We received many compliments for the unique display. Our "firm name" (for this occasion) was wrought out in rustic wax work by one of the younger Secors, who was spending the vacation at home. Many people said it was the finest display in the building.

EUGENE SECOR.  
Forest City, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1891.



## Wavelets of News.

### To Get Rid of Rats.

Catch one in an ordinary box trap and smear it with soft pine tar all over except head. Then turn it loose where caught. I assure you, you will not be troubled with rats very long. I tried it last Fall, and in three days after there was no rat to be seen, nor has any been seen since.—*Practical Farmer.*

### Get Young Bees for Winter.

This is the month to prepare your bees for Winter. See that you have plenty of young bees. Feed for stimulation. Encourage your queens to lay, in order to have plenty of young brood for wintering. Get everything in good condition. Re-queen where necessary. Queens are cheap at this season.—*DR. J. W. VANCE, in Wisconsin Farmer.*

### Bee-Tent for the Apiary.

A correspondent from Fort Mohave, Arizona, writes to ask if bees would do well in his locality, where the heat in Summer goes to 115° and 120°, and he asks if this would not melt the combs. If there is plenty of bee-forage, the bees would do just as well with him as anywhere else, but the hives should be shaded from the sun's rays; and if there are no trees near, plant vines on the sunny side of the hives, or fix up something to shade the hives from the heat of the sun. Most of my hives are placed under the shadow of a row of cypress trees, which makes it pleasant to work among them, as well as preventing the melting of combs by the sun's heat. All hives should be shaded from the sun's rays. The natural home of the honey-bee is under the shade of forest trees.

The queen being the mother of the whole colony, it is important that every colony should have a young, vigorous queen. Never keep a slow-laying queen, or one which lays her eggs at random.

A good, prolific queen lays her eggs all in one direction, almost invariably with her head toward the bottom of the hive, therefore, her eggs are always straight up and down like the print on this paper. Whenever you see eggs laid crosswise, or in every direction in the cells, your queen is not a good one, or very probably you have a laying worker in that hive.

Be very careful when opening your hives at this time of the year that you do not set your bees to robbing. An almost indispensable article in the apiary is a bee-tent (to set over a hive when opening it) to keep off robbers.—*WM. STYAN, in the Pacific Rural Press.*

### Feeding and Preparing Bees for Winter

The result of the season here is one-half crop of white honey, and no surplus Fall honey. The hives are generally stored with honey for Winter, but a portion are light in honey, and the bees must be fed if we wish to save them for next year's work.

Sugar syrup, made by adding 10 pounds water to 20 pounds granulated sugar, bringing it to a boil and then adding 5 pounds cheap honey, makes the cheapest feed for Winter stores. Fifty cents' worth of this feed will make light colonies safe for Winter; and as the destitute ones are generally those that produced our surplus honey, humanity as well as interest demands that we should not let our pets perish for want of this small expense.

I must caution apiarists not to wait until too late to do the necessary work of preparing bees for Winter, for now is the time to prepare colonies for effective work next year. We have no faith in getting paying results from bees that come out just alive in the Spring.

We see more clearly each year that the colonies that pay are those that come out in the Spring strong in bees, and with sufficient stores to need but little tinkering. With that end in view, I shall unite all weak colonies and make them strong in bees and heavy in stores, and now is the time to do it with the least work and secure the best results.—*B. TAYLOR, in Farm Stock and Home.*

### Large Crop of Honey.

W. J. Pickard left for New York a few days ago, where he will dispose of the two carloads of honey which he shipped to that place last week. The shipment consisted of 60,000 pounds of extracted basswood honey, and is the largest ever made from this city. Of this great amount of honey, 31,000 pounds is the product of Mrs. Pickard's apiary near this city. Formerly Mr. Pickard sold his honey at Cincinnati, but the last two or three shipments he has disposed of in New York, which is a better market. Mr. Pickard says Wisconsin ranks second among the States, in the production of honey, New York being first.—*Richland (Wis.) Observer.*

**Florida as a Honey Country.**

Florida is a land of flowers and has many successful bee-keepers. Some Northern bee-keepers who were disgusted with their bees being destroyed by the severe cold, emigrated thither expecting to find a perfect paradise, were surprised that even there they had obstacles to contend against.

While attending a convention at New Orleans, during the World's Fair there, I met an extensive honey producer from the Indian River country, who said that their best honey districts were malarious and infested by insects, mosquitoes, sand flies, jiggers, etc.

One of the greatest sources of honey in Florida is the black mangrove, which grows in the water, and bee-keepers were badly disappointed by its being frozen a few years since.

There are large apiaries in the vicinity of East St. Andrews Bay, and the bees gather honey from the orange groves. This honey is of good body and flavor, but not equal to the white clover honey of the North, in my opinion.

Owing to the dampness of the climate, honey producers secure the most of their surplus in the extracted form.—MRS. L. HARRISON in the *Prairie Farmer*.

**How Beeswax is Made.**

One of the most interesting productions of a colony of bees, and perhaps one of the most curious, is that of making the wax which forms the receptacles for the nectar that the bees gather from every opening flower, and which, when melted, forms the beeswax of commerce.

If you examine the under surface of a cell-building worker-bee, you will find beneath the abdomen four pairs of white plates projecting from as many pockets in the rings of this part of the body. These are wax-plates made from the life-blood of the worker.

If you now examine with a lens one of the hind legs you will find that the stoutest joints are "square-shouldered" at the hinge, and that the hinge is well over to one side, so that the shoulders form a pair of jaws which open when the limb is bent, and close when it is straightened. The upper jaw has a row of spines which bite on a plate on the lower jaw. With this apparatus—by piercing it with these spines—the worker-bee withdraws a wax-plate from its pocket, transfers it to the front legs and then to the mouth, where it is laboriously masticated with a salivary secretion. Unless it undergoes this process it lacks the quality requisite

for cell-building. Few people would imagine that the tons upon tons of this article which is produced in the United States originates from such a minute and wonderful laboratory of Nature.—WM. STYAN, in *Pacific Rural Press*.

**Bee-Culture in Arizona.**

The people of the Salt River Valley probably do not know the result of one year's co-operative work of the Bee-Keeper's Association of Maricopa County, Arizona.

It is just about one year ago that after a very hard struggle one carload of honey was shipped from this valley by this association.

For a long time it was hard to make the individual growers understand the advantage of co-operation, and it was only by experience that it finally dawned upon them. This year there has been shipped to date seven carloads of extracted and comb-honey, aggregating 217,236 pounds, which we understand has netted the shippers an average of about 9 cents per pound over all expenses, or about \$13,000.

This is the natural home of the bee, and there is no reason why this industry should not continue to increase for years to come, as the quality of Arizona honey is said to be superior to any other. While the amount is small, yet it shows that we can sell our products at a profit, if we raise the right kind.—*Phoenix Republican*.

**Bee-Pasturage for California.**

The Chapman honey-plant is a fraud; plants self-sown two years ago are weak and of little account. Our experiments with it have not been a success, and how in the wide world the plant obtained the reputation it did, as a nectar producer, we do not understand.

It will be remembered that the United States Government purchased quite a large quantity of seed from Mr. Chapman, which was widely distributed by the Agricultural Department to the bee-keepers of the country. So far we have heard no favorable report of it from any quarter. The plant does not seem suited to the soil or climate of Southern California. We have a few plants yet living out of three different sowings in different years, and watch for any good results. In time to come, possibly, it may be acclimated.

The Bell-flower, indigenous to Cuba, has a great reputation as a honey-pro-

ducer, and would doubtless prove of value in this climate. We procured some seed two years ago and distributed it among florists for propagation, but none of the seed germinated. Other attempts to propagate may produce better results.

The Hoya Cornosa or wax plant exceeds any bloom we know of in the production of nectar, except the bloom of the banana. The former may be readily propagated from leaves or slips, though it is of slow growth; but to make amends for this, the plant lives long and prospers under proper treatment. The older it grows the more it blooms, and the greater quantity of nectar seems to be secreted. We have a plant that was in bloom when purchased, 16 years ago, and though often neglected and poorly treated, it is to-day profuse in bloom, and very vigorous in growth, and it seems to adapt itself to very warm weather, though it does not prosper unless somewhat sheltered from the hot sun.—C. N. WILSON, in the *Pacific Rural Press*.

#### September Work in the Apiary.

During the earlier part of this month the apiarist should look over all his colonies and see that every one has a good laying queen. If any are missing they should be supplied with one at once. Do not defer it, as it is very important that they should have one in time to have plenty of brood by the time cold weather begins.

The amount of honey each hive contains should also be carefully noted, and marked on it. The only accurate way to tell how much each hive contains is to weigh several combs, of different amounts of honey, and thus get a good idea of the quantity contained in the frames. Then take out every frame in the hive, one at a time and add the amounts together. This will enable you to guess at the quantity contained in each one pretty accurately.

Then each colony should be fed enough sugar syrup to make 20 or 25 pounds of food per colony. The best feed that can be given is good "confectionery A" sugar syrup. To make this, take 4 pounds sugar and 1 quart of water and heat until it just begins to boil. This is all that is necessary. If you have a good queen in each colony, and bees to cover eight or ten frames, with 25 pounds of good honey or sugar syrup there is scarcely any risk in wintering every one of them.—*Indiana Farmer*.

#### Uniting After-Swarms.

There may be after-swarms, having young, vigorous queens, which are not populous enough to keep up the required heat during the Winter, or have not sufficient stores to last until flowers bloom, which may be utilized in this way: Remove the old queen who has served her day and generation, and introduce the young one. Many old queens die during the Winter, and it is discovered in the Spring that the colony has laying workers. The young queen should be caught and caged, the old one destroyed, and the caged one put between the frames.

In whatever way the queen-cage is made, it should be plugged up with candy, in such a way that the bees may release the imprisoned queen at leisure, and the colony should not be disturbed for several days.

Many a fine queen has lost her life by the hive being opened too soon, which frightened the bees and caused them to ball and destroy her. When the young queens have been removed from the after-swarms, the hives containing the bees should be brought together, and hay or grass put over the entrances to cause them to mark their location.

After a day or two, select the combs containing brood, if there is any, and those with the most honey in them, and put them together in an unoccupied hive. The bees should all be brushed off in front of it, and driven in with a little smoke.—*Orange Judd Farmer*.

#### Convention Notices.

☞ The Capital Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Supervisors' Room of the Court House, at Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 10, 1891, at 10 a.m.  
C. E. YOCUM, Sec., Sherman, Ill.

☞ The Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 14 and 15, 1891, at Fennimore, Grant Co., Wis.  
BENJ. E. RICE, Sec., Roscobel, Wis.

☞ The 5th semi-annual convention of the Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Sedalia, Mo., on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 7 and 8, 1891. Rates for those attending are promised at the Sicher and Kaiser Hotels at \$1.50 per day each. All persons so desiring are requested to make apianian exhibits. A cordial invitation to attend the convention is extended to everybody.  
J. W. ROUSE, Sec., Mexico, Mo.

☞ The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its annual convention at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20, at 9 a.m. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day for each person. This date occurs during the Exposition, when excursion rates on the railroads will be one fare for the round-trip.  
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.



**ADVERTISING RATES.**

20 cents per line of Space, each insertion.

No Advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

A line of this type will admit about eight words.  
ONE INCH will contain TWELVE lines.

Editorial Notices, 50 cents per line.

Special Notices, 30 cents per line.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for  
IN ADVANCE.

**DISCOUNTS:**

On 10 lines, or more, 4 times, 10%; 8 times, 15%; 13 times, 20%; 26 times, 30%; 52 times, 40%.  
On 20 lines, or more, 4 times, 15%; 8 times, 20%; 13 times, 25%; 26 times, 40%; 52 times, 50%.  
On 30 lines, or more, 4 times, 20%; 8 times, 25%; 13 times, 30%; 26 times, 50%; 52 times, 60%.  
On larger Advertisements, discounts will be stated, upon application.

Advertisements intended for next week must reach this office by Saturday of this week.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**

BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Special Notices.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers promptly, should notify us at once.

Send us one new subscription, with \$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to pay for another year.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. It costs:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) ..... \$1 00  
" 100 colonies (220 pages) ..... 1 25  
" 200 colonies (420 pages) ..... 1 50

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write *American Bee Journal* on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

**CLUBBING LIST.**

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the *American Bee Journal* must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	Club.
The American Bee Journal.....	\$1 00....	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00....	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50....	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review.....	2 00....	1 75
The Apiculturist.....	1 75....	1 65
Canadian Bee Journal.....	1 75....	1 65
American Bee-Keeper.....	1 50....	1 40
The 7 above-named papers.....	8 00....	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant).....	3 00....	2 75
Cook's Manual (1887 edition).....	2 25....	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping.....	2 50....	2 25
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing.....	2 00....	1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman).....	2 00....	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal.....	1 60....	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth).....	3 00....	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2 25....	2 10
Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00....	2 20
Western World Guide.....	1 50....	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,".....	1 50....	1 40
A Year Among the Bees.....	1 50....	1 35
Convention Hand-Book.....	1 50....	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean.....	2 00....	1 75
Toronto Globe (weekly).....	2 00....	1 70
History of National Society.....	1 50....	1 25
American Poultry Journal.....	2 25....	1 50
The Lever (Temperance).....	2 00....	1 75
Orange Judd Farmer.....	2 00....	1 75
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	2 00....	1 75
Prairie Farmer.....	2 00....	1 75
Illustrated Home Journal.....	1 50....	1 35
American Garden.....	2 50....	2 00
Rural New Yorker.....	2 50....	2 00
Nebraska Bee-Keeper.....	1 50....	1 35

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the *BEE JOURNAL* to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the *Convention Hand-Book*, by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

**Bee-Keeping for Profit**, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted-honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

Supply Dealers should write to us for wholesale terms and cut for Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

**If you have a desire to know** how to have Queens fertilized in upper stories, while the old Queen is still laying below—how you may *safely introduce* any Queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly—all about the different races of bees—all about shipping Queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.—all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know, send for "Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing;" a book of 170 pages, which is nicely bound in cloth, and is as interesting as a story. Price, \$1.00. For sale at this office.

**A Nice Pocket Dictionary** will be given as a premium for only **one new** subscriber to this JOURNAL, with \$1.00. It is a splendid little Dictionary—just right for the pocket. Price, **25 cents**.

**The Bee-Keepers' Directory**, by Henry Alley, Wenham, Mass. It contains his method for rearing queens in full colonies, while a fertile queen has possession of the combs. Price by mail, 50 cents.

**Binders** made especially for the BEE JOURNAL for 1891 are now ready for delivery, at 50 cents each, including postage. Be sure to use a Binder to keep your numbers of 1890 for reference. Binders for 1890 only cost 60 cents, and it will pay you to use them, if you do not get the volumes otherwise bound.

**The Convention Hand-Book** is very convenient at Bee-Conventions. It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for Local Bee-Conventions; Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society; Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for Discussion. In addition to this, there are about 50 blank pages, to make notes upon, or to write out questions, as they may come to mind. They are nicely bound in cloth, and are of the right size for the pocket. We will present a copy for one new subscription to the BEE JOURNAL (with \$1.00 to pay for the same), or 2 subscribers to the HOME JOURNAL may be sent instead of one for the BEE JOURNAL.


**YOU NEED** an Apiary Register, and should keep it posted up, so as to be able to know all about any colony of bees in your yard at a moment's notice. It devotes two pages to every colony. You can get one large enough for 50 colonies for a dollar, bound in full leather and postage paid. Send for one before you forget it, and put it to a good use. Let it contain all that you will want to know about your bees—including a cash account. We will send you one large enough for 100 colonies for \$1.25; or for 200 colonies for \$1.50. *Order one now.*

**Here** is the acknowledgement of the first premium on our new Rebus in the HOME JOURNAL:

HARVARD, Nebr., Sept. 14, 1891.  
THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON—*Gentlemen*:—Your favor of the 12th inst. is received, informing me of my correct answer to your rebus, and enclosing check for \$10. Thanks.

Yours respectfully,  
J. S. CATTERSON.

**Please send** us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

 The sewing machine I got of you still gives excellent satisfaction—W. J. PATTERSON, Sullivan, Ills.

**Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.**—The publishers of SEED-TIME AND HARVEST, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50.00 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional cash prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.  
10A8t La Plume, Pa.

**HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 18.**—Comb-honey now arriving. Extracted in good supply, with limited demand. We quote: Comb, fancy white, 1-lb., 15@16c; 2-lb., 13@14c; fair white, 1-lb., 13@14c; 2-lb., 12c. Extracted—California, basswood and orange bloom, 7@7½c; common Southern, 65@70c per gal.; choice, 70@75c. Beeswax, dull, 25@26c.

**HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,**  
28-30 West Broadway.

**KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.**—The demand for 1-lb. comb-honey is fair, and receipts light; demand for extracted greater than supply. We quote: White 1-lb. comb, 15@16c; dark, 10@12c. Extracted, 5@7½c. Beeswax, 23@25c.

**CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,**  
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

**CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.**—Demand is good, with fair supply. We quote: Choice comb, 14@16c. Extracted, 5@8c. Beeswax is in fair demand and good supply, at 23@25c for good to choice yellow.

**C. F. MUTH & SON,**  
Cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 18.**—Demand for honey is increasing, but is exceeded by supply. We quote: Fancy 1-lb. comb, 15@16c; 2-lb., 14c; fair, 1-lb., 13@14c; 2-lb., 13c. Extracted—California, 7c; clover and basswood, 7@7½c. Beeswax—in fair demand, with adequate supply, at 25@27c.

**CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS.,** 110 Hudson St.

**CHICAGO, Sept. 19.**—Demand is active for white comb-honey; supply limited. We quote: Fancy, 16c; other grades 14@15c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, quick sale, at 26@27c.

**S. T. FISH & CO.,** 189 S. Water St.

**KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.**—The demand is good, with light supply. We quote: Comb—1-lb. white, 16c; dark, 12c; 2-lb. white, 14c; dark, 10c. Extracted—white, 7c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, supply and demand light, at 25@26c.

**HAMBLIN & BEARSS,** 514 Walnut St.

**DETROIT, Sept. 18.**—The demand for comb-honey is fair and supply good. We quote: Comb, 12@13c; extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax in good supply, and light demand, at 25@26c.

**M. H. HUNT,** Bell Branch, Mich.

**CHICAGO, Sept. 19.**—The demand is slow for 1-lb. comb-honey, with good supply. We quote: Choice white comb, 14@16c. Extracted, 6@8c. Beeswax, in light supply, and demand slow, at 27c.

**J. A. LAMON,** 44-46 S. Water St.

**ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.**—Demand improving; supply moderate. We quote: White comb, 12@17c. Extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax, scarce and in good demand at 28c.

**H. R. WRIGHT,** 326-328 Broadway.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 18.**—Demand good, with fair supply. We quote: No. 1 comb, 16c; No. 2, 13@14c. Extracted—California, 7@7½c; basswood, 7½@8c; Southern, 65@70c per gal. Beeswax, supply and demand fair, 26½@27c.

**F. G. STROHMEYER & CO.,** 122 Water St.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.**—Demand good, supply small. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 12@14c. Extracted, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, in light supply and fair demand, at 23c.

**SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,**  
16 Drumm Street.

**CHICAGO, Sept. 19.**—Demand is now good, supply is not heavy. We quote: Comb, best grades, 15@16c. Extracted, 6@8c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

**R. A. BURNETT,** 161 S. Water St.

**BOSTON, Sept. 18.**—Demand good, supply ample. We quote: 1-lb. fancy white comb, 15@16c; extracted, 7@9c. Beeswax, none in market.

**BLAKE & RIPLEY,** 57 Chatham St.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 18.**—Demand increasing, supply light; very little No. 1 white comb-honey arriving. We quote: Fancy 1-lb. comb, 18c; second quality, 15@16c; buckwheat, 1-lb., 11@12c. Extracted—in good demand at 6@8c for white. Beeswax, in light supply and good demand, at 27@30c for choice yellow.

**F. I. SAGE & SON,** 183 Reade St.

**We Club the American Bee Journal and the Illustrated Home Journal, one year for \$1.35. Both of these and Gleanings in Bee Culture, for one year, for \$2.15.**

**Supply Dealers** desiring to sell our book, "Bees and Honey," should write for terms.

**The Union or Family Scale** has been received, and I am much pleased with it.

**W. H. KIMBALL,**

Davenport, Iowa.

**Red Labels** are quite attractive for Pails which hold from 1 to 10 lbs. of honey. Price, \$1.00 per hundred, with name and address printed. Sample free.

**Very Punctual.**—I was surprised to receive the feeder as soon as I did. I like it very well. I receive mail matter in a shorter time from you than from Carlisle, O., only eight miles from here.

**JOHN H. ROHRER,**

Tippecanoe City, O., July 16, 1891.

**Wants or Exchanges.**

Under this heading, Notices of 5 lines, or less, will be inserted at **10 cents per line**, for each insertion, when specially ordered into this Department. If over 5 lines, the additional lines will cost 20 cents each.

**WANTED—TO SELL**—A 40-acre fruit and honey farm; good market; no failure in six years' experience. For full particulars write to **H. C. WILLIAMS, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo.** 13A5t

**WANTED.**—We will pay the highest market price for extracted-honey. Send sample, quantity and price. **BALDWIN & AVERY,** Independence, Mo. 12A2t



**ONE COLONY** Saved from Death the Coming Winter Would Repay the cost of a copy of "ADVANCED BEE CULTURE" ten Times Over. In 5 of its 32 Chapters may be Found the Best That is Known upon Wintering Bees. It costs 50 cents but its Perusal may Make you \$50 Richer next Spring. The "REVIEW" and this Book for \$1.25. If not Reacquainted with the "REVIEW," send for Samples. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.

9Dt1

Mention the American Bee Journal.

"Know the law and avoid litigation!"

**Payne's Legal Adviser**—Is a new epitome of the Laws of the different States of our Union and those of the General Government of the United States, and will be found invaluable to those who are forced to appeal to the law, as well as to that large class who wish to avoid it. The whole is alphabetically arranged so as to make reference to it easy. This work also contains legal forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, Assignments, Power of Attorney, Acknowledgements, Builders' Contracts, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Affidavits, Certificate of Incorporation, Form of Release, For Sale Contracts, Responsibilities of Common Carriers, Proofs of Loss, Leases, Assignment of Lease, Articles of Partnership, Notice of Dissolution, Deed of Trust, Bill of Sale, Wills, etc., etc. Large 12mo, cloth, 300 pages. Price, \$1.50.



This book will be mailed on receipt of price. We also offer it as a Premium on 6 new subscribers to this Journal. If this Premium is desired on a smaller number of subscription, the cash can be remitted—pro-rata to cover the deficiency.

17A—5Mtf

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!!**

## American Farm and Game Laws

— BY —

**HENRY AUSTIN, of the Boston Bar.**

A valuable book for Farmers, pertaining to the law of all the States affecting their interests. This volume will be a good investment for any farmer, and should certainly be purchased by every Farmers' Club and Grange Library.

As one of the leading Agricultural Magazines says, "We do not know of a book which would be more useful, or save a farmer more money in the long run than Mr. Austin's."

Sent to any address on receipt of price (\$2) by

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,**

199, 201, 203 East Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

## Bee Hives, Sections, Etc.

**BEST** of goods at lowest prices. We make 15,000 Sections per hour. Can fill orders promptly. Write for free **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.**

**G. B. LEWIS CO.,**

35Atf

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

# OUR BOOK PREMIUMS

We desire to get our friends all through the country to aid us in increasing our list of Subscribers to the

**AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL**—Weekly, 32 Pages, \$1.00 a Year; and  
**The ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL**—Monthly, 32 Pages, 50 Cents a Year.

We make the reader this proposition: If you will get us **Two New Subscribers** to the **BEE JOURNAL**, or **Four** for the **HOME JOURNAL**, with \$2.00 for the year, we will **present** you with either of the following Books, as you may choose:

## DOOLITTLE'S QUEEN-REARING,

with Appendix—170 Pages, bound in paper. Or

## MILLER'S "YEAR AMONG THE BEES,"

which contains 114 Pages, bound in cloth.

Sent **FREE** of postage, as pay for work to be done for us. Clubs need not be located at one post-office, and for either or both journals to the same or different addresses:

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,**

199 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.